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1998 FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY



Prepared by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service,
International Trade Policy, Food Safety and Technical Services Division.

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**United States
Department of
Agriculture**



National Agricultural Library

1998 COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY

SUMMARY REPORT*



	REQUIRED	NOT REQUIRED	VARIES	TOTAL
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (Bulk Packed)	26	11	0	37
Frozen Vegetables (Processed)	29	8	0	37
Meat/Poultry Carcass and Cuts	22	14	1	37
Meat/Poultry (Processed, Including Entrees)	30	6	1	37

*Members of the European Union have been treated as a single entity for purposes of the summary table.

INTRODUCTION

In response to a request from the Congressional Research Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), USDA, conducted a country-of-origin labeling survey of key U.S. trading partners during January 1998. A copy of the outgoing questionnaire is included. The request specified that the following five commodity groups be covered: fresh fruits and vegetables (bulk packed), frozen vegetables (processed), meat and poultry (carcass), meat and poultry (cuts), and meat and poultry (processed, including entrees). Information covering 46 countries, including ten members of the European Union, was provided by FAS personnel stationed in U.S. embassies abroad.

The information provided in the above summary table, as well as the other tables in this report, should be used with caution. In some cases, countries may not be enforcing country-of-origin labeling laws, even though there is a legal requirement of country-of-origin labeling. In other cases, country of origin labeling may be satisfied by normal import documents or other means that do not impose an additional burden on U.S. exporters. In still other cases, the existence or nonexistence of a country-of-origin labeling requirement may be immaterial if imports are impeded or barred by other requirements, such as prohibitively high tariffs, import bans, or permit and inspection requirements that are difficult or impossible to meet. Finally, it is important to note that some countries are in the process of rewriting food laws, and requirements may change from those reported here (for example, the EU will require country-of-origin labeling on meats by 2000).

The detailed country reports received from each post are attached and provide additional insights into these issues.

SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL REQUEST FOR SURVEY OF FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING REQUIREMENTS

1. THIS IS AN PRIORITY ACTION REQUEST SEE PARA. 3. PLEASE FORWARD YOUR RESPONSE BY OR BEFORE JANUARY 23, 1998 (RESPOND VIA CCMail) TO FSTSD/ITP/FAS.

2. IN RESPONSE TO SEVERAL LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS ON THE HILL DIRECTED AT STRENGTHENING U.S. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING (COL) REQUIREMENTS A RANKING MEMBER OF THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE HAS REQUESTED THAT A SURVEY OF FOREIGN COL REQUIREMENTS BE UNDERTAKEN. THE DEADLINE FOR THIS REQUEST IS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE THIS INFORMATION PRIOR TO SECRETARY GLICKMAN'S BRIEFING ON THE HILL IN FEBRUARY 1998. THE SURVEY IS BEING TAKEN TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE COL POLICIES OF OUR MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS AS THE U.S. DEBATES THIS ISSUE.

ALL SURVEY RESPONSES WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE HILL AS BACKGROUND MATERIAL SO YOUR COMMENTS SHOULD BE CLEAR AND TO THE POINT.

3. PLEASE RESPOND WITH A CLEAR "YES" OR "NO" ANSWER, IF FURTHER CLARIFICATION IS NECESSARY PROVIDE A BRIEF EXPLANATION AS PART OF YOUR ANSWER. IF THE LEGAL REQUIREMENT APPLIES ONLY IN SOME INSTANCES OR ONLY TO SOME PRODUCTS CLEARLY INDICATE "VARIES" AND EXPLAIN. IF IT DOES NOT APPLY AT ALL INDICATE "NOT APPLICABLE." WE ARE REQUESTING THAT COUNTRIES WHO HAD RESPONDED TO THE EARLIER COL SURVEY ALSO RESPOND TO THIS SURVEY. THIS WILL HELP TO ENSURE CONSISTENCY IN OUR RESPONSE TO CONGRESS. PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TABLE BASED ON THE BELOW QUESTIONS:

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN SURVEY

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)			
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)			
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)			
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)			
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)			

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

4. USE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TO COMPLETE TABLE 3 ABOVE.

- (A) IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT BY YOUR HOST GOVERNMENT TO LABEL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (COL) ON IMPORTED FRESH FRUITS/VEGETABLES, BULK PACKED? CAN A STICKER BE USED TO PROVIDE ORIGIN INFORMATION?

-- IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT FOR COL ON CONSUMER PACKED FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES? IS COL REQUIRED TO BE DISPLAYED AT THE RETAIL LEVEL? HOW IS THIS INFORMATION DISPLAYED? BRIEFLY EXPLAIN.

- (B). IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT TO LABEL COL ON MEAT PRODUCTS (CARCASSES), BULK SHIPPED/PACKED? ON CONSUMER PACKED MEAT (CUTS) AND PROCESSED MEAT PRODUCTS?

-- BRIEFLY EXPLAIN WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF AN IMPORTED MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

- © AT WHAT POINT IS COL REQUIRED TO APPEAR ON IMPORTED PRODUCT OR ITS LABEL:

-- AT THE POINT OF IMPORT ENTRY;
-- AT THE POINT OF SALE; OR
-- OTHER, PLEASE EXPLAIN.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING
SURVEY 1998

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
(*BULK PACKED*)

REQUIRE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA
BOSNIA
CANADA, exception apples only
CHILE
COSTA RICA
CZECH REPUBLIC
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EGYPT
EL SALVADOR
ESTONIA
EUROPEAN UNION (EU-15)
 AUSTRIA
 BELGIUM
 FINLAND
 FRANCE
 GERMANY
 ITALY
 PORTUGAL
 SPAIN
 SWEDEN
 UNITED KINGDOM
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
INDONESIA
ISRAEL
KOREA
LATVIA
MALAYSIA
MEXICO
RUSSIA
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
VENEZUELA

DOES NOT REQUIRE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING

BRAZIL
COLOMBIA
HONG KONG
INDIA (import restricted)
JAPAN, exception 5 vegetables
NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY
PHILIPPINES
SOUTH AFRICA
TAIWAN
TURKEY

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING
SURVEY 1998

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
FROZEN (PROCESSED)

REQUIRE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA
BOSNIA
BRAZIL
CANADA, exception apples only
CHILE
COSTA RICA
CZECH REPUBLIC
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EGYPT
EL SALVADOR
ESTONIA
EUROPEAN UNION (EU-15)
 AUSTRIA
 BELGIUM
 FINLAND
 FRANCE
 GERMANY
 ITALY
 PORTUGAL
 SPAIN
 SWEDEN
 UNITED KINGDOM
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
INDONESIA
ISRAEL
KOREA
LATVIA
MALAYSIA
MEXICO
PHILIPPINES
RUSSIA
SWITZERLAND
TAIWAN
THAILAND
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
VENEZUELA

DOES NOT REQUIRE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING

COLOMBIA
HONG KONG
INDIA (import restricted)
JAPAN, exception 5 vegetables
NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY
SOUTH AFRICA
TURKEY (import restricted)

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING
SURVEY 1998

MEAT CARCASS AND CUTS
FRESH (BULK PACKED)

REQUIRE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

ARGENTINA
BOSNIA
CANADA
CHILE
CZECH REPUBLIC
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EGYPT
EL SALVADOR
ESTONIA
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
INDONESIA
ISRAEL
KOREA
LATVIA
MALAYSIA
RUSSIA
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
VENEZUELA

DOES NOT REQUIRE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING

AUSTRALIA
BRAZIL
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
HONG KONG
INDIA (import restricted)
JAPAN
MEXICO
NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY
PHILIPPINES
SOUTH AFRICA
TAIWAN
TURKEY (import restricted)

VARIES

EUROPEAN UNION (EU-15)
AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
ITALY
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
SWEDEN
UNITED KINGDOM

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING
SURVEY 1998

MEAT AND MEAT CUTS
(*PROCESSED*)

REQUIRE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA
BRAZIL
BOSNIA
CANADA
CHILE
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CZECH REPUBLIC
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EGYPT
EL SALVADOR
ESTONIA
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
INDONESIA
ISRAEL
KOREA
LATVIA
MALAYSIA
MEXICO
PHILIPPINES
RUSSIA
SWITZERLAND
TAIWAN
THAILAND
TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
VENEZUELA

DOES NOT REQUIRE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING

HONG KONG
INDIA (import restricted)
JAPAN
NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY
SOUTH AFRICA

VARIES

EUROPEAN UNION (EU-15)
AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
ITALY
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
SWEDEN
UNITED KINGDOM

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY ARGENTINA

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES , COL information must be printed on the label (for bags) or printed (for boxes).	N/A**	POINT OF IMPORT ENTRY
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES. The COL information for frozen fruits/vegetables packaged for retail needs to be included either in the original package label or on a sticker affixed to the package.	N/A**	POINT OF IMPORT ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES, Beef carcasses need to have a stamp or seal with the COL data on the carcass. Whole broilers need a label with the information attached on each individual product. Then the broiler carcass is generally put in a plastic bag for sale.	N/A**	POINT OF IMPORT ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES, For meat cuts, the COL information has to be stated either on the label of the product (when packaged in trays) or on its original package (when vacuum-packed).	N/A**	POINT OF ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES, Processed meat and poultry products need to have the COL information on the original package (plastic bag, can, etc.). It can be printed directly on the package or a label can be affixed to it.	N/A**	POINT OF IMPORT ENTRY

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

**N/A (Not Applicable) applies for this column, as the government requires COL information for the listed products.

The factor which determines the origin of a meat/poultry product in Argentina is that "the animals used to manufacture the product were born and raised in the certifying country". Shipments have to be accompanied by a sanitary certificate issued by the Government of origin making that statement, among many other things.

**COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
AUSTRALIA**

AUSTRALIA	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES - Bulk fresh fruits & vegetables require a phytosanitary certificate which, among other things, attests to the country of origin. RETAIL - must have displayed on or in conjunction with the display a label containing a statement indicating the country of origin or a statement that the product is imported.	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY AND RETAIL
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY & RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES - Import permit is required. This permit would need to state country of origin of product	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES, Import permit is required. This permit would need to state country of origin of product.	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY & RETAIL.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

*NOTE: THE AMOUNTS OF CARCASS AND CUT MEAT IMPORTED INTO AUSTRALIA ARE SO SMALL THAT COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING AT THE RETAIL LEVEL IS NOT CONSIDERED TO BE A CONSUMER ISSUE.

- All packaged food must contain a statement indicating the country of origin in which the food was made or produced. Where the name & address of the manufacturer are set out on the label and the address contains the country of manufacture/production, the name and address alone will satisfy the COL requirement. A sticker attached to the label is acceptable. This information must be displayed at point of entry as well.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
AUSTRIA (EU-15)**

COUNTRY	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	NO	N/A	N/A
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)1/	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

1/ Country of origin is the country where the meat/poultry is processed independent of whether processor imported it from other countries.

Food labeling is regulated by the Food Labeling Ordinance of January 1993 and August 1995 and pertains to packaged foods.

There is no specific regulation concerning country of origin for bulk packed fresh fruits and vegetables. However, the shipment has to be identifiable with shipping documents. Single fruits are not required to be labeled with country of origin. However, this can be done on a voluntary basis.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
BOSNIA**

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	N/A	POINT OF CUSTOM ENTRY
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	POINT OF CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES	N/A	POINT OF CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES	N/A	POINT OF CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	POINT OF CUSTOM ENTRY

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

- * The factors which determine the origin of a meat/poultry product are:
- the name of the slaughter house and its official number,
 - date of making products, content of products, and name of importer and expiration date.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN SURVEY

BRAZIL

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	NO	NO, Since imported produce is normally higher priced, COL is a sales tool to provide buyer confidence that it is an imported product.	N/A
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS AND RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	NO	N/A	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES, (CONSUMER- PACKED)	N/A	CUSTOMS AND RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS AND RETAIL

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

Imported bulk packed fresh fruits and vegetables must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate of the country of origin. Individual fresh perishable products are not required to display country of origin. Some supermarkets using bulk produce displays show the COL on the price sign or tag. Street produce vendors normally display produce in immediate container (lug box, carton, etc.) which shows COL. Since imported produce is normally higher priced, such use of immediate containers is a sales tool to provide buyer with confidence that it is an imported product.

Consumer-packed imported frozen fruits and vegetables can only be sold in Brazil with the COL. If product not packed in an immediate container meeting labeling requirements in Portuguese, it needs to have attached to the original label another sticker with the required information in Portuguese.

Meat, Dairy, and Seafood products can be sold in Brazil with the original labeling which shows COL. However, before the product can be imported, it must be registered with the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture.

When imported products are mixed in Brazil, the label will display list of ingredients. The Country of Origin for each ingredient is not required to be shown.

The Original label or secondary (affixed sticker with required information) must bear the country of origin after the information on the product and the importer.

COL is required at the point of Customs entry.

Summary: The same label as that used in the United States is generally acceptable in Brazil. However, the Brazilian Consumer Protection Law 8078 of September 11, 1990 requires that all food and beverage imports provide the consumer with correct, precise, clear and easily readable information in Portuguese about the product.

It is a common practice in Brazil for importers, agents or distributors to affix to the container or original label an additional small adhesive label in Portuguese with the name and address of the importer, and the firm's tax registration number. The following information obtained from the U.S. exporter must also appear on this label.

Name of Product
Ingredients
Country of Origin
Special Storage Instructions (If necessary)
Net Contents (In metric units)
Date of Production
Validity Date (Shelf-Life)

Source: FAS Post TOFAS 082 dated July 25, 1997

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
BELGIUM (EU-15)

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	Yes	N/A	Customs Entry
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	Yes (See A)	N/A	Customs Entry Retail (see A)
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	Yes	N/A	Customs Entry Retail
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	Yes	N/A	Custom Entry Retail
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	Yes	N/A	Customs Entry Retail

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY: Origin of meat = country of slaughterhouse.

A. If the country of origin is omitted, and the omission results in confusion regarding the country of origin, then the country of origin must be included on the label.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING REQUIREMENTS CANADA

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES, <u>1/</u> Except Apples	N/A	CUSTOMS/PROVINCIAL REG. AT RETAIL LEVEL
FROZEN VEG/FRUITS (PROCESSED)	YES, <u>2/</u> Must be conspicuous by not necessary on front panel.	N/A	CUSTOMS
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES, <u>3/</u> On shipping cartons.	N/A	CUSTOMS
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	NO, <u>3/</u> Individually wrapped fresh meats at retail do not require a COL.	NO	CUSTOMS/VOLUNTARY AT RETAIL LEVEL
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES, <u>3/</u> Processed packaged meats require COL on label.	N/A	CUSTOMS/RETAIL IF EXCEEDS 51% RULE. Origin defined as 51% or more of the value of the product incl. packaging and labor

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

1/ Canada's Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Regulations require country of origin labeling (COL) on wholesale shipping containers (bulk) of domestic (interprovincial) and imported fresh produce. Apples for processing is the one and only exception to this rule. Use of stickers for COL on bulk shipments is permitted. Individual fruits or vegetables do not require COL but it is allowed. Provincial regulations require retailers to post signage to inform customers of country of origin.

2/ Canada's Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Regulations and Canada's Processed Products Regulations require COL on retail packaged fresh, processed or frozen fruits and vegetables. Single unit wrapped fresh fruits and vegetables are exempt from the COL information requirement but it is permitted.

The regulations state that the country of origin declaration, on retail packaged fresh and processed (frozen) fruits and vegetables, must be conspicuous on the label but not necessarily on the front panel. Normally, the country of origin declaration immediately follows the name of the manufacturer. Stickers with COL information are permitted on packaged products.

There is no provision in Canadian regulations requiring a listing of ingredients by country of origin on mixed, processed fruit and vegetable products. Products manufactured in Canada from imported raw materials are deemed product of Canada if 51 percent or more of the value including packaging and labor is Canadian.

3/ Canadian Meat Inspection Regulations require COL on shipping containers of domestic and imported meat and meat products. Individually wrapped fresh meats at retail do not require a COL, whereas processed, packaged meat products do. Meat product origin is determined on a Fifty-one (51) percent rule (i.e., origin defined as 51 percent or more of the value of the product including packaging and labor).

All food exports to Canada are required to carry COL declaration at customs entry.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
CHILE**

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
FROZEN VEG/FRUITS (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	RETAIL

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

Policy on Country of Origin Determination: In reference to factors that determine the origin of a product, the law says that “country of origin” is where the product was produced and/or where (country) it went through transformations which affected its physical, chemical, biological or organoleptic properties.

4. (A) Yes, there is a legal requirement by the GOC to label country of origin, a sticker is sufficient to provide origin information. This is also applicable for packed frozen fruits and vegetable. COL is required to be displayed at the retail level.

(B) Yes, there is a legal requirement to label country of origin on meat products, for bulk shipped and/or packed, also on consumer packed meat and processed meat products.

(C) COL is required to appear on imported products at the point of sale.

Note:

Included is as an annex, the section related to labeling of the recently published new Food law from Chile.

ANNEX:

PARAGRAPH II

Labeling and Publicity

Article 106.- For the purpose of this Regulation the following is understood:

- a.- Substitute food product: Is that food product destined to resemble a usual food product, in texture, flavor, taste or smell, and which is used as a whole or partial substitute of the product it replaces.
- b.- Supplementing: Addition of nutrients to a food product that lacks same or which are contained in a low quantity, not sufficient to produce a nutritional effect.
- c.- Description of nutrients: A listing or standardized numbering of the nutrients contained in a food product.
- d.- Description of nutritional values: Any indication confirming, suggesting or implying that a product contains distinct nutritional values, not only in relation with its energetic value and protein, fat and carbohydrate contents, but also about its vitamin and mineral contents.
- e.- Description of healthful qualities: Any indication confirming, suggesting or implying that a relation exists between a food product, a nutrient or other substance contained in a food product, and a health-related condition.
- f.- Descriptive term: The term or word used to define or describe any special feature attributed to a food product.
- g.- Enrichment: Addition of one or more essential nutrients to a food product, in a concentration of 10% or more of the daily recommended serving, for a nutrient in particular or to those contained after the nutrient reinstatement.
- h.- Packing: Any container, with food as a sole product, totally or partially covering the products and which includes packing and wrapping. One packing may contain a number of units or various types of packed food products.
- i.- Minimum validity period: Expiry date for the manufacturer's guarantee which stipulates that the product, if maintained under specific storing conditions, when available, is absolutely safe for sale and maintains all its specific qualities, explicitly or tacitly specified.
- j.- Date of manufacture: Date on which the food product turns out to be the product described in the pack.
- k.- Packing date: Date on which the product is placed in the container for final sale.
- l.- Expiration date: Date on which the manufacture indicates that, under certain storing conditions, validity terminates and after which the product will not have the expected quality. After this date the product cannot be sold.
- m.- Ingredient: Any substance, including additives, used in the manufacture or preparation of a food product and which is contained in the final product, even though in a modified nature.
- n.- Characteristic ingredient: The ingredient that provides the

food product with particular features thus allowing to be clearly identified from other food products of the same type.

- ñ.- Lot: A determined quantity of a food product manufactured in equal basic conditions.
- n.- Standardization: Addition of nutrients to a food product with the purpose of compensating the natural variations in the nutritional content.
- o.- Nutrient: Any substance normally consumed as a food product component and which is necessary for the normal growing, development and maintenance of the system, deficiency of which element results in bio-chemical or physiological changes of a characteristic nature.
- p.- Essential nutrient: Any substance being consumed as a necessary food element for the growing, development and maintenance of the vital function and which cannot be synthesized in quantities necessary for the human system.
- q.- Restitution: Addition to a food product of one or more nutrients which have been lost during the manufacturing, storing and handling process in such quantities that need to recover such losses;
- r.- Labeling: All inscriptions, readings and graphics contained in the labeling and which inform on the features of a food product.
- s.- Nutritional labeling or printing information: Any description destined to inform the consumer on the nutritional specifications of a food product. It involves both the nutritional facts and the supplementary nutritional information.
- t.- Label: Border, label, marker, sticker, image or any other descriptive or graphic matter, written, printed, reproduced or adhered to the pack of a food product.

Article 107.- All food products being transported or packed for sale must bear a label containing the following information:

- a.- Name of the food product: The name must indicate the essential nature of the food product in a specific manner. To this respect, terms like "natural" or "fresh" cannot be used when this condition is inherent to the nature of the product itself. Its commercial registered trademark may be indicated along with the name. In the case of succedaneous products, this condition must be clearly expressed. Close to the name or next to it, the words or additional sentences must appear to avoid mistakes or fraud with respect to the authentic nature or physical condition of the food product, including but not limited to the type or cover, presentation manner or type of treatment it has been submitted to. The use of terms to emphasize the absence of an undesired component such as "it does not contain....." or "no.....contained", when the product does not normally contain it, is not allowed.
- b.- Net content expressed in units of the decimal metric system or the international system, through the unit symbol or with the complete word. No vague meaning term should be included in the net value content.

Besides the net content description, in those food products packed in a liquid medium, the drained content of the product must be indicated in the decimal metric system or the international system

- c.- Name or legal name and domicile of the manufacturer, packer, distributor or food product importer.
- d.- Country of origin, must be indicated in a clear manner, both in the national and imported products. An imported food product which has been submitted to a process in Chile that results in a change of its physical, chemical, biological or organoleptic properties must be considered as a national product for labeling purposes. If it is only packed in Chile, this condition must be indicated along with the originating country;
- e.- Number and date of resolution and the name of the Health Service authorizing the establishment to manufacture or pack the product or authorizing its import;
- f.- Manufacture or packing date of the food product. This must be legible, and located in an easily readable place of the packing and it will be indicated in the following manner and order:

- day, by means of two digits
- month, through two digits or the three first letters of the month, and
- year, by the last two digits.

In those products which minimum duration is of 30 days or less, the year indication can be omitted. In those products which duration is equal or more than 3 months, the day indication can be omitted. Bottled beverages are exempted from the indication of the manufacture date. The industry may identify the manufacture date with the code corresponding to the production lot. In this case, the records of this code must be available at all times for the sanitary authority.

- g.- Duration date of the product, either in terms of minimum duration or expiration date. These will be specified by the manufacturer according to the type and features of the product and they will be located on the packing in an easily readable place in a conspicuous printing. Expiry date will be indicated in the manner and order established for the manufacture date. Those products identifying manufacture date with the code of the production lot must indicate the duration period in terms of expiration date, meanwhile those specifically indicating manufacture date may utilize the date of minimum duration or expiration date.
- h.- Ingredients, a list of all ingredients and additives contained by the product must be shown on the label, with their specific names, quantities or percentages, in decreasing order.
- i.- Additives, the use of additives in the composition must be indicated on the label in decreasing concentration order, with their specific names, with the exceptions indicated in the corresponding title.
- j.- All food additives employed in the raw materials and other

ingredients of a food product and which are transferred to the food product in quantities enough to develop a technological function in it, must be included in the list of ingredients.

- k.- Instructions for storage, besides the minimum duration period, those special conditions required to preserve a food product must be indicated on the label if validity of the minimum duration period is subject to compliance with them. When a product requires refrigeration or other special environment after opening the package, this must also be indicated on the label.
- l.- Instructions for use, the label must contain all necessary instructions for employment, including reconstitution if that is the case, to ensure the proper use of the food product.
- m.- In case of imported food products, the number and date of resolution from the Health Service authorizing the import of the product will be shown. Despite the above, in case of food products regularly imported, of a low epidemical risk and which import authorization and consumption is granted by the same Health Service, the latter may give authorization for labels of lots following the first one of the same product to bear the number, date and resolution of the Health Service that authorized the first lot, provided the imported product complies with the following requirements:
 - Be classified in the low epidemic risk category, as established by the Ministry of Health by resolution that this latter entity will publish in the Official Gazette;
 - It must not be a raw material;
 - Have been submitted to a manufacturing process in an establishment authorized by the competent authority in the country of origin,
 - Cold storage not to be required for its preservation;
 - Be contained in its original packing to be purchased directly by the end user;
 - Correspond to a pre-established type of formula;
 - That all lots be manufactured in one sole establishment authorized and submitted to an identical manufacturing process;
 - That the imports following the first one of the imported food product carry a label from the originating country with the date and number of the first resolution authorizing the import and consumption, besides the name of the Health Service that authorized the first resolution along with this exceptional procedure, and with an indelible code on the package clearly identifying the various production lots;
 - Food products being imported under this procedure of exception concerning labeling of containers, must comply with the remaining labeling rules enforced in the country and its authorization will be performed lot by lot, thus being subject to all sanitary controls that the sanitary authority considers pertinent, prior to granting authorization for product import and consumption.

Article 108.- Imported products must also comply with all labeling

provisions stipulated in the present Regulation. Any information contained in this Regulation which has not been considered in the original labeling, not printed in the Spanish language or not indicated in accordance with the Regulation, must be placed on a label permanently adhered to the container of an adequate size and location containing, at least, the information of the original label.

Article 109.- The information on the label must be in the Spanish language and may be eventually repeated in another language. Information must be shown with visible, indelible and easy to read characters under normal circumstances for purchase and use. Over printing or any modification of the information contained in the original label, with the exception of imported products, labeled at origin, in a language different from Spanish.

Article 110.- Labeling and publicity of any type must not contain words, illustrations, graphics and others that may lead to errors, or mistakes, or falsehoods that may create a wrong impression, with respect to the nature, composition or quality of the product. Likewise, no indications or suggestions regarding therapeutic, curative effects nor dosages, must be included.

Article 111.- The information must be placed on the container in a manner which prevents separation from it. When the package be covered by a non-transparent wrapping, all necessary information must appear on the latter one.

Article 112.- When the presence of one or more characteristic ingredients of a food product are highlighted on the label, or when description of the food product results in the same effect, percentage of it or the ingredients mass/mass, must be indicated in the final product.

Article 113.- All food products expressing nutritional properties on their labeling, or when its description results in the same effect or those determined under the present Regulation, they will be subject to provide nutrition information as established in this Regulation. Optionally, they may incorporate additional nutritional information.

Article 114.- All food products expressing healthful properties on their labeling or when their publicity results in the same effect, will be subject to the nutritional description as established by the present Regulation. Statements of healthful properties must be scientifically acknowledged or internationally assented and they must be in accordance with the technical rules on nutritional norms approved by the Ministry of Health to be published in the Official Gazette.

Healthful property descriptions cannot make false references, promote unnecessary consumption of a food product, neither convey the impression of a protection against an illness or of improvement in a deteriorated health condition.

It will be the responsibility of the manufacturer or importer who includes this information on the label, to vouch that it is not a false statement. This condition will be made effective at the request of the sanitary authority, through preventive or selective control methods, or either by private individual denouncements, or by notorious facts of public opinion interest.

Article 115.- When the nutrient description is applicable, the label must bear the following information:

- a.- Energetic value in calories,
- b.- Quantities of protein, carbohydrate and fat contained, expressed in grams.
- c.- Amount of any other nutrient on which a property description is made.

These values will be expressed per 100 g or 100 ml or by normal serving size. Servings per package must be indicated. Information on the energetic and protein values can be expressed in percentages of recommended daily dosage.

Article 116.- When a description of properties is made with respect to the quantity or type of carbohydrates, the total amount of sugar must be included besides the provisions in Article 115. Starch and other carbohydrate constituents may also be indicated. All this information must follow immediately after description of the total content in carbohydrates.

If a description of dietary fiber condition is made, an indication regarding its quantity and percentage corresponding to soluble fiber and non-soluble fiber must be made.

Article 117.- Likewise, when specific information is shown regarding amount or type of fatty acids, besides those provisions in Article 115, the amount of saturated and polyunsaturated fatty acids must be indicated immediately after description of the total fat content.

Article 118.- A list can also be made of vitamins and minerals which are found in a significant quantity, 5% or more than the recommended intake by the population concerned, being supplied by serving as indicated on the label as per recommendations from the U.S. National Academy of Science.

The information on vitamins and mineral amount will be expressed in metric units, international system or percentages of the referenced daily allowance per 100 g or 100 ml, or per package if this one only contains one serving. This information can also be shown per quantified serving on the label or per serving if the servings per container are indicated.

Values shown under the nutritional information must be the average balanced values taken from data specifically obtained from analysis of products which represent the product subject to description.

Article 119.- The purpose of the additional nutritional information which can be optionally added to the nutritional description, will be to assist the consumer in understanding the nutritional value of the food product and also to clarify his interpretation of the product or its nutrients.

Article 120.- In order to emphasize the quality of a food product concerning specific nutrients, only the following description methods will be allowed:

- a) free: a serving containing less than 5 kcal; less than 0.5 g fat; less than 0.5 g saturated fat; less than 2 mg cholesterol; less than 0.5 g sugar; less than 5 mg sodium;
- b) low supply: one serving or 50 g of the product not containing more than: 40 cal; 3 g fat; 1 g saturated fat and 15% calories from saturated fat; 20 mg cholesterol; 60 mg sodium;

c) good source: one serving containing between 10% and 19% of the daily recommendation for a specific nutrient;

d) high: a serving containing 20% or more of the daily recommendation for a specific nutrient;

e) reduced: the nutritionally modified product containing 25% or less of a particular nutrient or 25% less calories than a regular food product. This term cannot be used if the food product complies with the requirements to be described as a nutritionally "low supply" one.

f) light: the modified product containing not more than one third of the calories or not more than 50% of the fats contained in a regular food product. If in the regular food product, 50% or more of calories proceed from fats, this term is only applied when these fats are reduced by 50%. This descriptive term is also applied when the sodium content has been reduced to less than 50% of that normally contained by the food product.

The terms; "free of, low and reduced in cholesterol" cannot be applied in those food products containing more than 2 g of saturated fats.

g) Fortified, enriched: the food product has been modified to supply a 10% or more of the daily recommended allowance per serving, of a specific nutrient. The fortifying or enrichment must be authorized by the Ministry of Health.

These food products will be subject to the provisions of Article 113 in this Regulation.

Article 121.- In those packages which main panel is smaller than 10cm², the lot number, ingredient list, nutrient description and instructions for use, can be omitted and this information can be placed on the outer package which contains them.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
COLOMBIA

COUNTRY	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	NO, (GOC) does not require COL for imported bulk-packaged nor consumer-packed fresh fruits and vegetables	NO. However, many imported fruits are retailed through street vendors in Colombian urban areas. In many cases they utilize the cartons/boxes that the fruit was shipped in which usually indicate information on the country of origin.	N/A
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED) <u>1/</u> & <u>5/</u>	NO	NO, the GOC does not classify frozen vegetables as processed food and therefore no COL is needed.	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS) <u>2/</u>	NO	NO, Meat imports that are destined for further processing, such as mechanically deboned chicken, COL is not required.	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES) <u>3/</u> <u>4/</u>	YES	N/A	RETAIL

* Indicate what factors determine the origin of a meat/poultry product in your host country.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

1/ The Government of Colombia (GOC) requires country of origin labeling for what it classifies as processed foods. The GOC does not classify frozen vegetables as processed food and therefore no country of origin labeling is required.

2/ Meat imports that are destined for further processing, such as mechanically deboned chicken, also do not require country of origin labeling.

3/ However, meat product imports which are consumer-ready do require country of origin labeling.

4/ Imported processed meat products that are not destined for further processing must carry a sticker indicating the exporting producer/processor's name and address, the importer's name and address, food composition, the goc's sanitary registration number, and original labels. For the purpose of the sticker that must be placed on imported processed foods, GOC requirements only state that the manufacturing firm must be identified.

5/ GOC labeling requirements for processed foods do not address the question of origin. Therefore, if the imported food item contains product from more than one country (for example, U.S. and Canadian peas in the same frozen package), the label must only identify the processor's name and address. Assuming that this is a U.S. processing firm, the labeling sticker would not indicate that the package of frozen peas contains Canadian vegetables that were processed in the U.S.

The imported food product must carry a sticker indicating producer/processor's name and address, importer's name and address, the food's basic composition, the GOC's sanitary registration number, and original labels.

The government of Colombia (GOC) does not require country of origin labeling (COL) for imported bulk-packaged nor consumer-packed fresh fruits and vegetables.

The GOC's product labeling requirements for imported processed foods do not require that the exporting manufacturer's identification information be affixed in any specific part of the package.

The GOC does not require a sticker/label indicating country of origin on individual pieces of fresh fruit and col is seldom displayed in supermarket shelves. Consumers, therefore, seldom are aware of the origin of imported fruit and vegetables. However, many imported fruits are retailed through street vendors in Colombian urban areas and they in many cases utilize the cartons/boxes that the fruit was shipped in which usually have information on the country of origin. This is by choice and is not in response to a GOC requirement.

Product labeling information on imported processed products must be present at the point of retail sale. The responsibility for this labeling information rests with the importer, not the retailer. Many Colombian importers arrange for this information to be placed on the product by the exporting firm before it enters Colombia.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
COSTA RICA**

COUNTRY	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	Yes	N/A	Retail
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	Yes, RTCR 100:1997, "Labeling of Pre-Packed Foods" states that COL must be placed at the point of sale to the ultimate consumer	N/A	Retail
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	No	No	
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	No	No	
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	Yes	N/A	Retail

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

4. USE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TO COMPLETE TABLE ABOVE.

- (A) IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT BY YOUR HOST GOVERNMENT TO LABEL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (COL) ON IMPORTED FRESH FRUITS/VEGETABLES, BULK PACKED? CAN A STICKER BE USED TO PROVIDE ORIGIN INFORMATION?

There is a legal labeling requirement based on technical regulation RTCR 100:1997, "Labeling of pre-packed foods." According to this, the COL must be placed at the point of sale to the ultimate consumer. However, it is not necessary to have the COL in Spanish before entering the country. A sticker may be used to provide origin information.

-- IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT FOR COL ON CONSUMER PACKED FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES? IS COL REQUIRED TO BE DISPLAYED AT THE RETAIL LEVEL? HOW IS THIS INFORMATION DISPLAYED? BRIEFLY EXPLAIN.

Same as above. The information is usually displayed in a sticker in addition to other information required by the labeling regulation.

- (B). IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT TO LABEL COL ON MEAT PRODUCTS (CARCASSES), BULK SHIPPED/PACKED? ON CONSUMER PACKED MEAT (CUTS) AND PROCESSED MEAT PRODUCTS?

According to Meat Inspection Department and Animal Quarantine Department officials no COL is required on meat carcasses or cuts. However, a country of origin certificate is required for the importation of these products. Processed meat products fall under the same regulations as A above.

– BRIEFLY EXPLAIN WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF AN IMPORTED MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

Imported meat and meat products fall under technical regulation 4.5.2 as follows:

4.5.2 “When any food undergoes a transformation changing its nature, the country where this change takes place, must be considered as the country of origin for labeling purposes”.

When a product is made up of two or more commodities, (i.e. frozen Argentine peas mixed with frozen U.S. corn) it has undergone a transformation: “mixture of frozen peas and corn”, and the country of origin will be the one where the mixing took place. This could even be a third country.

- (C) AT WHAT POINT IS COL REQUIRED TO APPEAR ON IMPORTED PRODUCT OR ITS LABEL:

The COL is required to appear at the point of sale.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
CZECH REPUBLIC**

COUNTRY	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	RETAIL

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

The Czech government requirements for country of origin labeling were already approved and are part of the new Food Law that took effect May, 1997. The requirements were published in the Regulations to the new Food Law on December 12, but will not take effect until April 1, 1998. Importers and distributors will have time to prepare for it. By law in the Czech Republic, requirements that are included in the regulations take effect beginning the day when they are published.

Czech food legislation requires that anyone who releases food products on the market is responsible for providing the labels. It practically means the retail outlets. The above information was provided by the Czech government, Agriculture and Food Inspection office.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES, Inspection checks inconsistent and only documents require COL.	N/A	POINT OF ENTRY
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	POINT OF ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES	N/A	POINT OF ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES	N/A	POINT OF ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES, Health official checks or retail labels are few and inconsistent.	N/A	POINT OF ENTRY AND SALE

@If NO government requirement for COL, is there in a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

The Government of the Dominican Republic issued a norm (NORM 53) which became law in the early 1980's regarding label requirements. Since then two revisions have been made, one in 1990 and the second in late 1997. As it stands the Government of the Dominican Republic requires country of origin on labels, bags, boxes or containers. These requirements are not enforced.

In the Dominican Republic, the country of origin for all food imports must be provided at the port of entry as part of the normal documentation process for customs, agriculture and health inspectors who review the documents at the point of entry. However, the inspectors do not usually check that this information is also included on the labels.

According to Dominican labeling law, which is currently being rewritten, the country of origin is legally required to be displayed on all foods, but there are no specific details of how this information is to appear, and retail markets do not usually display the information on or above fresh or bulk packed meats, vegetable/fruits. Packaged and processed goods are also legally required to display the country of origin. Most pre-packed (non-fresh) foods in the stores have this information on their labels, but repacked bulk foods do not and even some of the pre-packed foods are missing the information. Health official checks or labels at the retail level are few and inconsistent.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
EGYPT**

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	N/A	*Customs entry (bulk/packed) *Retail (packed)
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	*Customs Entry *Retail
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	The following are requirements for slaughtered poultry and meat: - Products should be shipped directly from the country of origin to Egypt - Products must be packaged in sealed bags. Labels must be inserted inside the package as well on the outer carton. The information below must appear on the label in Arabic. Other languages are allowed, but only as an option:		
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Country of origin * Producer's name & logo * Name of slaughterhouse * Slaughter date * Name & address of Importer * The name of the entity issuing the Islamic Slaughter Certificate. <p>Such entity must be approved by the Egyptian Commercial Office of the Egyptian Embassy or Consulate in the country of origin</p>		

*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A *Industry follows regulations set by the Egyptian government. Manufacturers are members of technical committees which review standards and regulations.	*Customs Entry *Retail
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* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

Three authorities are concerned with labeling requirements:

- Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality Control (EOS), Ministry of Industry
- General Authority for Export and Import Control (GOEIC), Ministry of Supply
- Ministry of Health

The Ministries of Supply and Health control the clearance of products at port of entry. The Ministry of Industry issues all labeling standards. All labels must include the following information:

- Name and address of manufacturer
- Brand or trade mark, if appropriate
- Country of origin
- Type of product and grade
- Name and address of importer
- Production and expiration dates. All products must show production and expiration dates on the package and on the outer case.
- Product use instructions (optional)
- Product ingredients
- Storage instructions or temperature
- Net weight **
- Gross weight and total number of the packages per case or carton**
- If the product contains preservatives, the percentage of each preservative should be indicated
- If the product is meat or poultry, the following statement must appear: "Slaughtered according to the Islamic Ritual" or "Halal Slaughtered"

** The gross and net weight are required only on the outer case or carton. Inside packs are required to show only the net weight.

With the exception of production and expiration dates, information only in English (or other language) is not allowed. Arabic language is mandatory.

Labels can be printed on the package or be of a permanent adhesive type. Information on the label cannot be erased, scratched, or altered in any way.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
EL SALVADOR**

COUNTRY	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY /RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/VEG (BULKED PACKED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES	VARIES 1/	CUSTOMS ENTRY (CARCASS)
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

1/ Meat Carcass does not require labeling at the retail level, however poultry is often sold in bulk and a label is required by the retail industry.

The origin of meat/poultry products is determined by the Zoosanitary certificate required by the Ministry of Agriculture for all imported products.

EL SALVADOR LABELING REQUIREMENTS

The Ministry of Public Health (MPHSA) requires the following labeling information for all products sold in El Salvador:

- 1- General conditions of the label
- 2- Label information characteristics
 - 2.1 Name of product
 - 2.2 Net content
 - 2.3 Ingredients
 - 2.4 Additives
- 3- Lot identification number and manufacturing date
- 4- Expiration date
- 5- Preservation instructions
- 6- Name of manufacturer or packaging/distributing company
- 7- Sanitary registration number, provided by the Animal and Plant Health In
- 8- Country of origin

El Salvador's labeling law requires that the product description be in Spanish. There is no enforcement at this time. However, there is potential risk to U.S. exporters that El Salvador may eventually enforce its law and as such U.S. suppliers should be cognizant of this requirement.

In order to define if a product can be imported with only the standard U.S. label, it would be necessary to examine U.S. labeling norms and compare them to the general norms of the Codex Alimentarius for labeling of foodstuffs. The National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT) is currently working on labeling regulations based on the Codex. Due to lack of resources the Government of El Salvador (GOES) has not enforced this policy and food products with U.S. labels can be seen throughout the distribution chain. However, the GOES is momentarily requiring that a sticker in Spanish which includes a list of ingredients, manufacturing method, and expiration date be used while the requirement of Spanish-English labels can be fully implemented.

Stick-on labels are not allowed, since this could lead to consumer fraud. However, this will have to be discussed with the Consumer Protection Agency (DGPC) of the Ministry of Economy.

Labeling regulations are enforced by the MPHSA through the Environmental Sanitation Department (DSA) and the Ministry of Economy through the DGPC. All products should be properly labeled prior to distribution for human consumption.

Sample-size product labeling requirements are identical to those listed above. However, local authorities are a bit lenient with this type of products due to the small quantities that are imported. In addition, most samples are sent through private P.O. boxes and are seldom inspected by the MPHSA.

Bulk packed or institutional size products are required to visibly display the contents and ingredients either in the container or package.

Nutritional labeling is not required by the MPHSA. The U.S. nutrition panel needs to be analyzed by the Nutrition Department of the MPHSA in order to be accepted.

According to local health officials the possibility of consumers being misled by U.S. labels exists. Mainly due to the fact that since most people don't speak English, they could be basing their opinion on the picture that is used in the label by U.S. manufacturing companies.

The only requirements for shelf-life of a product is the actual expiration date and manufacturing date. The DIGESVA requires a country of origin certificate for all products that are imported to El Salvador.

The GOES does not grant any exceptions under the labeling law. However, in extreme cases the MPHSA can analyze a product in order to guarantee consumer health and decide whether that particular product can be imported for human consumption.

Both Uniform Code Council (UCC) and EAN bar codes are acceptable in El Salvador. Bar coding is rapidly becoming an important instrument in the food business. All local supermarket chains signed an agreement to have all of their products coded by the end of 1995. The process is being handled by the Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce through its Strategic Commercialization Department (DEPCO).

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
ESTONIA AND LATVIA**

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS AND RETAIL
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS AND RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS AND RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS AND RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS AND RETAIL

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

A Sticker can be used on the case/box.

Country of Origin is displayed on consumer packed frozen fruits and vegetables by the producer, and on Estonian or Latvian language sticker labels

Meat: A stamp on the carcasses, on the box/case of cuts, on packaged processed meat products, and canned meat. The origin of imported meat is determined by the stamp certifying country of origin.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
FRANCE (EU-15)

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES, fresh fruits and vegetables (bulk or packed) into the European Union (EU), incl France must correspond to certain quality standards as per EU Regulation 2200/96	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	VARIES	NO	VARIES
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	VARIES	NO	VARIES
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

1. FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (BULK OR PACKED):

Imports of fresh fruits and vegetables (bulk or packed) into the European Union (EU), including France should correspond to certain quality standards as per EU Regulation 2200/96. In addition to the indication of the country of origin, the denomination of the product, the category, the size, the name and address of the importer in the EU or in France needs to be mentioned on all fresh fruits and vegetables shipments. Although a sticker is authorized, the products are generally labelled due to the necessary information required. Country of Origin Labeling (COL) is required to be displayed at the point of entry into France both for bulk and packed fresh fruits and vegetables, and only at the retail level for packed products.

2. FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (*):

Consumer packed frozen fruits and vegetables need to be labeled with the indication of the country of origin, product name, net quantity, date of minimum durability, and the name and address or EC identification number of the importer. COL is required to be displayed at the point of entry into France as well as at the retail level.

3. MEAT PRODUCTS (CARCASSES/CUTS):

For meat and poultry products (bulk or packed) the COL is not necessary at the custom level. However, any shipment should be accompanied by the agreement number (agreement indicating that the animal has been slaughtered and is in conformity with EU certifications). This agreement number gives specifications of the animal about the country of origin, the breed, etc.; these indications are now mandatory by French regulations for consumers' safety. At the retail level, all these indications should be indicated.

4. MEAT AND POULTRY (PROCESSED):

The country of origin is to be indicated on processed meat and poultry products, both at the customs and retail levels. When meat and poultry products are processed in France, the processing plant number is indicated.

Note: Labels of all products shipped to France should be in French language.

(*) Please note that maximum storage temperature must be specified for frozen foods.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
GERMANY (EU-15)**

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
GERMANY			
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES. COL must be easily legible. e.g., on a sticker, printed on the wrapping, on a tie or seal, on a band, etc.	N/A	POINT OF ENTRY and POINT OF SALE
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	POINT OF ENTRY and POINT OF SALE
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	VARIES *EU Council Regulation 820/97 (beef labeling) as of April 1, 1998 may be required by retailers on a voluntarily basis.	VARIES *	POINT OF SALE and TRANSPORT CHAIN
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	VARIES *As of January 1, 2000, according to provisions of 820/97, all sales of fresh and ground beef will have mandatory COL requirements.	VARIES *	POINT OF SALE and TRANSPORT CHAIN
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	NO, Generally, COL of meat/poultry is not required by either government or industry.	NO	NOT APPLICABLE

@ If NO government requirement for COL is there a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

Explanations:

A COL is required on bulk packed fresh fruits and vegetables. The COL must be displayed on the box and be easily legible. A COL is not required on each piece of fruit. In general, the requirement is that the COL be easily legible, e.g., on a sticker, printed on the wrapping, on a tie or seal, on a band, etc. COL is required at the point entry and of sale to the ultimate consumer.

A COL is required on consumer-packed imported frozen or fresh fruits and vegetables. The COL must be easily legible, e.g., on the label or on an extra tie, sticker or seal.

*** Generally, COL of meat/poultry is not required by either government or industry.**

For beef (carcasses, cuts) Council Regulation 820/97 (beef labeling) applies. It covers retail sales of fresh beef cuts and ground beef sold over the counter at the retail level. It stipulates COL under transparent and verifiable conditions and establishes a system for the identification of cattle and labeling of beef.

For Germany, a COL according to the provisions of EU Council Regulation 820/97 is required as of April 1, 1998, for retailers who voluntarily want to make a statement regarding the origin of the beef at the point of sale.

As of January 1, 2000, a COL according to the provisions of 820/97 is mandatory for all sales of fresh and ground beef. To ensure transparency and traceability, a COL is needed and required during all stages of processing and transport.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
GUATEMALA

COUNTRY	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/VEG (BULKED PACKED)	YES (As long as bulk package is properly labeled, individual fruits/vegetables are not required to be labeled individually) If consumer-ready packaged, labeling is required. (See labeling instructions below)	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES (See labeling instructions below)	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES (Only on bulk packages, individual packages do not need to be labeled, unless they are consumer-ready products) (See labeling instructions below)	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES (Only on bulk packages, individual packages do not need to be labeled, unless they are consumer-ready products)	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES (See labeling instructions below)	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY:

THE PRODUCT HAS TO HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN, WHICH WILL INDICATE WHERE THE PRODUCT IS ORIGINALLY FROM. IF A PRODUCT HAS BEEN PROCESSED FURTHER, IT HAS TO BE CLEARLY INDICATED IN THE LABEL.

(A.) IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT BY YOUR HOST GOVERNMENT TO LABEL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (COL) ON IMPORTED FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, BULKED PACKED? CAN A STICKER BE USED TO PROVIDE ORIGIN INFORMATION?

YES

—IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT FOR COL ON CONSUMER PACKED FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES? IS COL REQUIRED TO BE DISPLAYED AT THE RETAIL LEVEL? HOW IS THIS INFORMATION DISPLAYED? BRIEFLY EXPLAIN.

YES (SEE LABELING INSTRUCTIONS BELOW)

- (B.) IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT TO LABEL COL ON MEAT PRODUCTS (CARCASSES), BULK SHIPPED/PACKED? ON CONSUMER PACKED MEAT (CUTS) AND PROCESSED MEAT PRODUCTS?

YES

---BRIEFLY EXPLAIN WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF AN IMPORTED MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

THE PRODUCT HAS TO HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN WHICH INDICATES WHERE THE PRODUCT IS ORIGINALLY FROM. IF THE PRODUCT IS FURTHER PROCESSED IN A DIFFERENT COUNTRY, THE LABEL MUST SAY "ORIGINAL FROM ___, PROCESSED IN _____."

- (C.) AT WHAT POINT IS COL REQUIRED TO APPEAR ON IMPORTED PRODUCT OR ITS LABEL:

--AT THE POINT OF IMPORT ENTRY: YES

--AT THE POINT OF SALE NO

--OTHER, PLEASE EXPLAIN NONE

NON-TARIFF REQUIREMENTS

THERE ARE SEVERAL REQUIREMENTS THAT NEED TO COMPLIED WITH FOR THE IMPORT OF PRODUCTS TO GUATEMALA.

IN ORDER FOR A PRODUCT TO ENTER THE COUNTRY AS AN IMPORT, IT MUST FULFILL THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. PAYMENT OF APPROPRIATE TARIFF OVER CIF
- B. REGISTRATION NUMBER* FROM THE OFICINA DE CONTROL DE ALIMENTOS Y BEBIDAS DEL MINISTERIO DE SALUD PÚBLICA (FOOD AND DRINK CONTROL OFFICE FROM THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF GUATEMALA).
- C. SANITARY CERTIFICATE FROM THE GUATEMALAN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.
- D. WHOLESOMENESS CERTIFICATE (FROM THE UNITED STATES)
- E. CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN
- F. BILL OF LADING
- G. PATENTE DE COMERCIO DEL MINISTERIO DE FINANZAS PÚBLICAS DE GUATEMALA (COMMERCIAL AUTHORIZATION FROM THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF GUATEMALA).
- H. SANITARY LICENSE OF COMPANY (IF PRODUCTS ARE FROZEN AND/OR OF ANIMAL ORIGIN)
- I. FREE SALE CERTIFICATE (FROM THE UNITED STATES)
- J. LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE IN GUATEMALA (IF IMPORTER IS ALSO A SELLER)

* TO OBTAIN THE REGISTRATION NUMBER, A REQUEST FOR REGISTRATION OF PRODUCT SHOULD BE FILLED OUT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRY AND FOOD CONTROL. (FROM THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH)

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION SHOULD BE IN THIS DOCUMENT:

1. NAME OF PRODUCT
2. NAME OF COMPANY PRODUCER/ PROCESSOR
3. INDUSTRY FOR WHICH THE PRODUCT IS MADE OR IMPORTED
4. ADDRESS OF THE PRODUCER/PROCESSOR
5. TELEPHONE OF THE PRODUCER/PROCESSOR
6. NUMBER OF SANITARY LICENSE
7. BRAND REGISTRATION NUMBER

8. DISTRIBUTOR
9. NAME OF LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE
10. NAME OF PERSON IN CHARGE
11. TYPE AND SIZE OF CONTAINERS, WEIGHT IN GRAMS OR KILOS (WHEN NECESSARY)
12. SHELF LIFE OF PRODUCT

INFORMATION PRESENTED: (ATTACHED TO REQUEST FOR REGISTRATION)

1. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION OF PRODUCT
2. SAMPLE OF PROPOSED LABEL **
3. SAMPLES OF PRODUCT (ENOUGH TO FULFILL THE REQUIRED AMOUNTS SET BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD REGISTRY AND CONTROL - TO BE GIVEN BASED ON PRODUCT)
4. CURRENT AND SANITARY LICENSE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (ORIGINAL AND COPY)
5. ADVISE IF PRODUCT NEEDS REFRIGERATION OR FREEZING
6. LEGAL DOCUMENTS FOR IMPORTED PRODUCTS:
 - A. WHOLESOMENESS CERTIFICATE OF PURITY AND FREE SALE IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, EXTENDED BY A COMPETENT SANITARY AUTHORITY, SEALED BY THE GUATEMALAN CONSULATE.
 - B. LICENSE OR POWER OF ATTORNEY (WHEN NECESSARY)
7. INDICATE IF IT IS A RENOVATION OR A NEW REGISTRATION

** LABEL MUST BE IN SPANISH AND CONTAIN THE DESCRIPTION OF INGREDIENTS (IF APPLICABLE) AND THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR. (THIS REQUIREMENT IS OFTEN NOT ENFORCED; HOWEVER, EXPORTERS ARE ADVISED TO COMPLY)

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
HONDURAS**

HONDURAS	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES, retailers are usually required to identify the origin of the product by some sort of sign on the produce display.	N/A	RETAIL
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES	N/A	POINT OF SALE
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	RETAIL

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

2. Additional information

- (A) Stickers may be used to provide country of origin information.
- (B) COL are usually displayed on consumer ready packages. For certain products such as fresh fruits and vegetables, stickers may be used on boxes and retailers are usually required to identify the origin of the product by some sort of sign on the produce display.
- (C) **The government of Honduras considers both the country of manufacturing/ packaging and content to determine the origin of imported meat and meat products.**
- (D) Generally, the Honduran Ministry of Health recognizes that U.S.. food products are safe and wholesome. Thus, U.S. food products encounter little if any resistance by Honduran food safety authorities. Moreover, while the Honduran government is striving to improve its food safety program, the Ministry's resources are extremely limited. Therefore, enforcement of existing laws and regulations governing food safety is often lax.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
HONG KONG**

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	NO	NO	NO
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	NO	NO	NO
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	NO	NO	NO
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	NO	NO	NO
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	NO	NO	NO

@ If NO government requirement for COL is there a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

According to Hong Kong's labeling law, products are not required to have country of origin labeling.

Only products which are prepacked to consumers or institutions and contain one item are subject to the labeling law, which requires the provision of packer's or manufacturer's name and address. The label is not necessary to provide country of origin information.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY HUNGARY

COUNTRY	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES, half or whole carcasses (of red meat animals) COL must be stamped individually	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

1) It is a GOH requirement to label COL on bulk package at all five commodity categories indicated. Additionally, half or whole carcasses (of red meat animals) must be stamped individually. Above COL is controlled at port of entry.

2) If above commodities (vegs/fruit/meat/poultry) for further industrial processing, COL requirement will not come up again.

3) If the commodity, imported bulk, is retail packed without further processing (e.g. Nuts, raisins, etc.) COL statement on the retail pack is required. In case of meat and poultry, bulk import is never re-packed for retail (these shipments go for processing or catering use, in bulk). Hungary imports meat and poultry for retail sale, near exclusively, in retail bag (see under point 5).

4) If the commodity goes to the retail trade in bulk package (e.g. Oranges or beef quarter) the box of oranges and the beef carcass contains the required COL, but the individual pieces of oranges or three slices of beef sold do not need to be marked with COL.

5) Any of the five commodities, if imported in retail bag, must contain COL on each retail package unit, regardless the COL on the bulk package. If the label of the retail bag is in a foreign language, a Hungarian label-sticker is required (latest in the retail shop). This additional label has to contain the Hungarian name of the country of origin.

6) By the year 2000 Hungary plans to adopt the more subtle EU system for marking COL.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
INDIA**

COUNTRY NAME INDIA	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

Under the current trade policy, imports of the products mentioned in the above table are subject to a licensing requirement which effectively serves as a ban on imports. Current legal provisions relating to labeling do not require COL on imported fruits and vegetables or meat/meat products.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
INDONESIA**

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY AND RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY AND RETAIL

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

The Government of Indonesia requires country of origin to be marked on all food products at the port of entry/customs, including fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables, meat and poultry. All retail packs must contain the country of origin on the label. Stickers are acceptable.

* The country of origin of meat and poultry is the point of slaughter for carcasses and cuts and point of processing for processed foods.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
ISRAEL

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	VARIES, ISO (See Note 4)	CUSTOMS, (See Note 2)
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	VARIES, ISO (See Note 4)	CUSTOMS
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	NO, Carcass Not Imported	N/A	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES, however, imported products used for food production in Israel do not need to show COL.	N/A	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES. Stickers allowed. Must arrive with product.	N/A	CUSTOMS AND RETAIL

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR
@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

General Comment Notes:

1. In general, it is allowed to attach stickers to prepackaged foods. The stickers should be at least in Hebrew, although they can contain other languages provided that the font size of the foreign labeling is not larger than the Hebrew.
2. In principle, imports should arrive bearing the Hebrew labeling which generally should include the address (including country of origin) of the manufacturer. Stickers are allowed. In recent years, the Ministry of Health, which is responsible for approval of labels on imported foods, has agreed to allow stickering to take place in bonded warehouses and, in some instances, in the importer's warehouse.
3. Beef is generally imported bone out and never as carcasses. Almost all packaging requires country of origin labeling of individual packages in larger cartons or other forms of bulk packaging. In the case of meat imported for processing, individual packs do not require country of origin labeling.
4. With respect to industry requirements, country of origin labeling differs by manufacturer and processor. Those adhering to ISO 9000 and similar requirements, require COL. Other may not.

5. Country of origin of meat and poultry products. Products are admissible only if the raw material (poultry or beef) was produced in a plant approved by the Israel Veterinary Service (IVS). Thus, products must be identifiable both as to processors' location and original packers' country of origin and plant identification within the country of export of the primal cuts. Country of origin of the product is that of the processor, provided there was substantial transformation and the processing added at least thirty-five (35%) value to the original material.

Official Israel Standard 1145, Labeling of Prepackaged Foods, requires the following with respect to Country of Origin labeling.

Para 5. The name of the manufacturer, importer, distributor and packing company:

5.1 The name of the manufacturer (producer) and his address shall be clearly marked on the label. Alternatively, instead of his name, the manufacturer is permitted to indicate, in addition to his address, the registered trademark which is relevant to the product he produces....

5.2 The label on an imported product marketed in its original packaging, shall include the name and address of the importer.

Comment: Elsewhere the Official Standard indicates that the full physical address of the manufacturer is required, a P.O. Box number is insufficient.

Para 6. Country of Origin:

6.1 The country where the product was manufactured shall be designated on the on the label of the imported food.

6.2 It is permissible not to designate the country of manufacture on imported products used for food production in Israel. For the purpose of this subsection, packaging changes only shall not be considered production.

Note:

Notwithstanding the stipulations in Section 3.8 of the Official Standard, it is permissible for food destined for industrial production (including repackaging) not to be labeled in Hebrew, but rather in one of the following languages: English, French, German, Spanish, Italian.

Para. 13.2 Food Packaging for Wholesale Marketing:

The following items shall be designated on wholesale packaging:

- The name of the food as specified in Section 4;
- The name and address of the manufacturer, as specified in Section 5 and 6.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
ITALY (EU-15)

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS AND RETAIL
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	VARIES	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	VARIES	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	NO	NO	N/A

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

The Italian government put in place a country of origin labelling program for fresh beef and beef products on a voluntary base starting 1/1/98. According to EU regulation 820/97 country of origin labelling will be mandatory beginning 1/1/2000.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
JAPAN

JAPAN	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@ INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	NO, ^{1/} EXCEPT FOR THE FOLLOWING 5 VEGETABLES: GINGER, TARO, BROCCOLI, GARLIC, & FRESH MUSHROOMS.	NO	N/A
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	NO	YES, ^{2/} COL IS REQUIRED FOR MEMBERS OF THE JAPAN FAIR MEAT TRADE COMMISSION	RETAIL ONLY
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	NO	NO	N/A

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin.

^{1/} The Government of Japan (GOJ) requires country of origin labeling for the following five (5) imported fresh vegetables: ginger, taro, broccoli, garlic, and fresh mushrooms. For these vegetables, the GOJ requires that the country of origin must be clearly displayed from the point of entry through the point of sale. The COL requirements will likely be extended to include ten additional fresh vegetables. For products covered under the GOJ origin law, COL is required through the marketing chain, including retail level, and must be displayed on the carton. (COL is not required for each package or piece).

While the number of products covered by the GOJ origin law is limited, in practice, most supermarket chains regularly display the country of origin for imported products in response to consumer interest in this information.

^{2/} COL for meat products is not required by the Government of Japan. However, meat product COL is required for members of the National Meat Fair Trade Commission (NMFTC), who represents most major retailers and wholesalers of meat in Japan. Retail members of the NMFTC must indicate the country of origin on each retail package. Pre-retail, country of origin may be displayed through import documentation, commercial invoice, or on the carton.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
KOREA

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@ INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	1/	FROM CUSTOMS ENTRY TO RETAIL /2
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	1/	FROM CUSTOMS ENTRY TO RETAIL /2
MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES	1/	FROM CUSTOMS ENTRY TO RETAIL /2
MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES	1/	FROM CUSTOMS ENTRY TO RETAIL /2
MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCL. ENTREES)	YES	1/	FROM CUSTOMS ENTRY TO RETAIL /2

@ If NO government requirement for COL is there a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

1/ : THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT REQUIRES THE COL ON PRODUCTS FROM CUSTOMS CLEARANCE THROUGH RETAIL SALE. THE ONUS IS ON INDUSTRIAL REPRESENTATIVES TO INSURE PRODUCT SUPPLIERS CLEARLY DISPLAY THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN MARK AT POINT OF SALE. DEPENDING ON THE PRODUCT (E.G., PACKAGED VEGETABLES, CUT MEAT, ETC.) RETAILERS WILL USE INDIVIDUAL LABELS OR POINT OF SALE SIGNBOARDS TO MEET COL REQUIREMENTS.

2/ : THE EXCEPTION IS ON PRODUCTS SOLD BY RESTAURANTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

2-2. REPLY TO QUESTIONS NEEDED TO COMPLETE THE ABOVE TABLE:

(A) IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT BY YOUR HOST GOVERNMENT TO LABEL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (COL) ON IMPORTED FRESH FRUITS/VEGETABLES. BULK PACKED? CAN A STICKER BE USED TO PROVIDE ORIGIN INFORMATION?

YES. THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT REQUIRES A COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABEL ON IMPORTED FRESH/VEGETABLES. BULK PACKED. YES. A STICKER CAN BE USED TO PROVIDE ORIGIN INFORMATION. KOREAN GOVERNMENT DEFINES HOW TO LABEL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN FOR BULK PRODUCTS. PACKED PRODUCTS. ETC.,(SEE BELOW). THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING REQUIREMENT IS APPLIED TO FROZEN FRUITS/VEGETABLES. REGARDLESS OF WHETHER IT IS CONSUMER PACKED OR NOT.

– IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT FOR COL ON CONSUMER PACKED FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES? IS COL REQUIRED TO BE DISPLAYED AT THE RETAIL LEVEL? HOW IS THIS INFORMATION DISPLAYED? BRIEFLY EXPLAIN.

METHODS ALLOWED FOR COL AT THE RETAIL LEVEL IS PROVIDED IN THE ATTACHED TABLE.

(B) IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT TO LABEL COL ON MEAT PRODUCTS (CARCASSES). BULK SHIPPED/PACKED? ON CONSUMER PACKED MEAT (CUTS) AND PROCESSED MEAT PRODUCTS?

YES. THERE IS A LEGAL REQUIREMENT FOR COL ON MEAT PRODUCTS(CARCASSES). BULK SHIPPED/PACKED. CONSUMER PACKED MEAT(CUTS). AND PROCESSED MEAT PRODUCTS.

-- BRIEFLY EXPLAIN WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF AN IMPORTED MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

KOREA DETERMINES THE ORIGIN OF AN IMPORTED MEAT AS MEAT PRODUCED BY ANIMALS THAT WERE BORN AND RAISED WITHIN THE ORIGIN COUNTRY'S TERRITORY. THIS DEFINITION IS OUTLINED UNDER THE FOREIGN TRADE CONTROL REGULATIONS.

© AT WHAT POINT IS COL REQUIRED TO APPEAR ON IMPORTED PRODUCT OR ITS LABEL:

- AT THE POINT OF IMPORT ENTRY;
- AT THE POINT OF SALE: OR
- OTHER. PLEASE EXPLAIN.

COL IS REQUIRED ON THE PRODUCT FROM THE POINT OF IMPORT ENTRY THROUGH RETAIL.

3. COL MARKINGS

IN PRINCIPLE, THE MARKING SHOULD BE IN KOREAN BUT CAN BE IN CHINESE OR ENGLISH LANGUAGE TOO. IT MUST BE MARKED "COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: NAME OF COUNTRY OR PRODUCT OF COUNTRY". THE MARKING METHODS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

METHODS OF MARKING COUNTRY OF ORIGIN FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (INCLUDING MEAT PRODUCT)

CLASSIFICATION	METHODS OF MARKING
1. Marketing as it is after customs clearance	<p>A. Do mark by the methods of marking of origin as provided by the enforcement decree of the foreign trade act, foreign trade control regulations and country of origin regulations.</p> <p>(1) Mark in Korean, Chinese or English.</p> <p>(2) Mark in form and manner which ultimate purchaser can read easily.</p> <p>(3) Mark at the location where it can be found easily.</p> <p>(4) Mark in such a method that it can be preserved indefinitely. However, in case it is not damaged under the normal distribution / storage unless intentionally being erased and can be reached to the ultimate purchaser, it is regarded as being preserved indefinitely.</p>
2. Marketing after being packed (Ag. Product being sold through repackaging after customs clearance)	<p>A. LETTER SIZE OF COL</p> <p>FRONT SIZE OF THE WRAPPING LETTER SIZE</p> <hr/> <p>30cm X 20cm or larger, or 38 point or bigger 600cm² or larger</p> <p>15cm X 10cm or larger, or 20 point or bigger 150cm² or larger</p> <p>10cm X 5cm or larger, or 12 point or bigger 50cm² or larger</p> <p>10cm X 5cm or smaller, or 8 point or bigger 50cm² or smaller</p> <hr/> <p>B. PLACE : In principle, on the front side of wrapping</p> <p>C. COLOR : Do mark distinctly with a single color which is easily recognized from the background color</p> <p>D. METHODS OF MARKING</p> <p>(1) In principle, print directly on the wrapping. But in inevitable cases such as wrapped package, etc. it is exceptionally allowed to attach sticker or labels by an electronic weigh.</p> <p>(2) In case of repackaging by net, it is allowed to attach the tag.</p>

CLASSIFICATION	METHODS OF MARKING																		
3. Marketing by piece or without packaging (incl. Ag. product being sold by piece or without repacking after customs clearance)	<p>DO MARK BY MORE THAN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS.</p> <table><tr><th>TYPE</th><th>METHODS</th><th>SPECIFICATIONS (unit: cm)</th></tr><tr><td>Sales by piece</td><td>Sticker (on product)</td><td>width 3 X length 2 or longer or diameter 2.5 or longer</td></tr><tr><td>Sales in container</td><td>- Mark on container</td><td>width 15 X length 10 or longer</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>- Mark on sign post</td><td>width 15 X length 10 X height 10 or longer</td></tr><tr><td>Sales by bulk</td><td>Put up notice in selling point</td><td>width 15 X length 10 or longer</td></tr><tr><td>Sales on display</td><td>Notices on display board</td><td>width 7 X length 5 or longer</td></tr></table>	TYPE	METHODS	SPECIFICATIONS (unit: cm)	Sales by piece	Sticker (on product)	width 3 X length 2 or longer or diameter 2.5 or longer	Sales in container	- Mark on container	width 15 X length 10 or longer		- Mark on sign post	width 15 X length 10 X height 10 or longer	Sales by bulk	Put up notice in selling point	width 15 X length 10 or longer	Sales on display	Notices on display board	width 7 X length 5 or longer
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Sales on display	Notices on display board	width 7 X length 5 or longer																	

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
MALAYSIA**

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES, however, COL of consumer packed frozen fruits/vegetables are usually noted as the address of the producer normally printed on the package. No additional labeling is required.	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES, however, if bulk packed meats are repacked in retail sizes, COL labeling is not required.	N/A	CUSTOM ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES. The origin of imported meats and meat products is usually the country where final processing occurred.	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

Notes:

1. The COL of fresh fruit and vegetables is usually noted as the address of the producer normally printed on the carton. (For example, Sunkist Growers, California, USA) No additional labeling is required. This COL labeling is required only at customs entry. If bulk fruit and vegetables are repacked in retail sizes, COL labeling is not required.

2. The COL of consumer packed frozen fruits and vegetables are usually noted as the address of the producer normally printed on the package. No additional labeling is required.

3. The COL on bulk, consumer pack and processed meats is usually the address of the producer printed on the packaging. No additional labeling is required. This COL labeling is required only at customs entry. If bulk meats are repacked in retail sizes, COL labeling is not required.

4. The origin of imported meats and meat products is usually the country when final processing occurred. For example, a canned ham processed in the U.S. from Canadian pork would be considered of U.S. origin.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
MEXICO**

COUNTRY NAME MEXICO	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES, STICKER ALLOWED	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES, STICKER ALLOWED. ALL IMPORTED CONSUMER PACKED FOODS, INCLUDING FZ FR/VEGS, MUST INCLUDE COL ON LABEL (AS OF NOV. 1, 1997 PER NOM-051)	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY AND RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	NO, THERE IS NO COL LABEL REQUIREMENT FOR CARCASSES, BUT THE EXPORT CERTIFICATE AND SHIPMENT INVOICE MUST INDICATE COL AT CUSTOMS ENTRY.	NO	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY AND RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY AND RETAIL

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

NOTE:

ALL IMPORTED FRESH FRUIT/VEGS, BULK PACKED, MUST INCLUDE COL ON BULK PACK LABEL IN SPANISH AT CUSTOMS ENTRY (MAY INCLUDE OTHER LANGUAGES ALSO), BUT NOT NECESSARY AT RETAIL. NOTE: COL IN SPANISH IS TRANSLATED AS "PAIS DE ORIGEN OR HECHO EN, AND MAY INDICATE USA, EUA OR EEUU" FOR THE UNITED STATES.

ALL IMPORTED CONSUMER PACKED FOODS, INCLUDING FROZEN FRUIT/VEGS, MUST INCLUDE COL ON LABEL BOTH AT CUSTOMS ENTRY AND AT RETAIL (AS OF NOV. 1, 1997 PER NOM-051).

THE INFORMATION MUST BE DISPLAYED IN SPANISH AS DESCRIBED ABOVE FOR BULK, MAY APPEAR ANYWHERE ON THE PACKAGE AND MAY BE STICKERED.

MEAT/POULTRY(CARCASS): THERE IS NO COL LABEL REQUIREMENT FOR CARCASSES, BUT THE EXPORT CERTIFICATE AND INVOICE ACCOMPANYING THE SHIPMENT MUST INDICATE COL AT CUSTOMS ENTRY. FOR BULK SHIPPED/PACKED, THE COL LABEL RULE IS THE SAME AS FOR BULK PACKED FRUIT/VEGS. ALL COL LABELING MUST BE IN SPANISH.

FOR CONSUMER PACKED CUTS AND PROCESSED MEAT PRODUCTS, COL LABELING IS REQUIRED BOTH AT CUSTOMS ENTRY AND RETAIL. AGAIN, ALL COL LABELING MUST BE IN SPANISH AND MAY APPEAR ANYWHERE ON THE PACKAGE.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY MOSCOW

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	RETAIL

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

* All accompanying documents with any cargo entering Russia must contain "Country of Origin" information in order to clear the customs process. While there is no special requirement to have this information on separate labels as far as customs clearance process is concerned, labels with country of origin information, in the Russian language, are obligatory at the retail level when products are sold through retail outlets. Country of origin, and other information required in accordance with the Russian State Standard "Food Products: Information for Consumers" must be included on all labels (printed on the package or an additional sticker) in order to be sold through retail outlets. This information may also be provided on separate leaflets displayed along with the product in retail stores.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
NEW ZEALAND**

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	NO	NO	N/A
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	NO	NO	N/A

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

New Zealand has no country of origin requirement.

No person may sell any package containing food without a label. Every person who sells a food otherwise than by retail shall supply to the purchaser written information on the composition of the food sufficient to enable the purchaser to label in compliance with the N.Z. food law.

The trading name or business address of the manufacturer or seller or packer of the food item must be on the label.

Food which meets the Australian Food Standards Code also meets N.Z. requirements for entry.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
NORWAY**

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	NO	NO	N/A
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	NO	NO	N/A

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
PHILIPPINES**

COUNTRY	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	NO	NO	N/A
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	RETAIL

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

NOTE: The country of manufacture represents the origin for processed meat product.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
PORTUGAL (EU-15)

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@ INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES (EU LEGISLATION)	N/A	RETAIL
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES (EU LEGISLATION)	N/A	RETAIL
MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES (EU LEGISLATION) REQUIRES THAT "LARGE" PIECES HAVE TO BE INDIVIDUALLY STAMPED. "SMALL" PIECES MUST BE TRANSPORTED IN SEALED CONTAINERS WITH COL DISPLAYED.	N/A	BORDER
MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES (EU LEG), ORIGIN IS DETERMINED BY THE COUNTRY OF MANUFACTURER.	N/A	BORDER
MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES (EU LEGISLATION)	N/A	BORDER

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin.

- (2.A) COL IS REQUIRED FOR IMPORTED FRESH FRUITS/VEGETABLES SOLD AT RETAIL. PRODUCT ORIGIN IS VERIFIED AT THE BORDER, BUT BORDER CONTROL IS DOCUMENTAL. A STICKER CAN BE USED TO PROVIDE ORIGIN INFORMATION ON ALL PRODUCTS SOLD AT RETAIL. INFORMATION IN LABEL FOR THE CONSUMER IS SET BY EU LEGISLATION.

THERE IS LEGAL REQUIREMENT FOR COL ON CONSUMER PACKED FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. COL IS ALSO REQUIRED TO BE DISPLAYED AT THE RETAIL LEVEL IN THE PACKAGE.

- (2.B) COL IS REQUIRED FOR MEAT PRODUCTS, INCLUDING BULK SHIPPED/PACKED, PROCESSED, AND CONSUMER PACKED MEAT (CUTS). IN ACCORDING WITH EU LEGISLATION, "LARGE" PIECES HAVE TO BE INDIVIDUALLY STAMPED. "SMALL" ONES HAVE TO BE TRANSPORTED IN SEALED CONTAINERS WITH COL. STAMPS/LABELS HAVE TO CONTAIN INFORMATION NOT ONLY ON THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN BUT ALSO ON THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE/PROCESSOR OF ORIGIN. ORIGIN IS DETERMINED BY THE COUNTRY WHERE PRODUCT IS MANUFACTURED.
- (2.C) COL IS REQUIRED TO APPEAR ON IMPORTED PRODUCT OR ITS LABEL (1) AT THE POINT OF IMPORT ENTRY (EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTS EXPORTED IN BULK); (2) AT THE POINT OF SALE.

NOTE: AGPOST CONTACTED THE PORTUGUESE FOOD QUALITY CONTROL AGENCY, DIVISION HEAD FOR VEGETABLE CROP CONTROL AND LABELING WHO PROVIDED THE ANSWERS TO THIS SURVEY.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY RUSSIA

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	RETAIL

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

* All accompanying documents with any cargo entering Russia must contain "Country of Origin" information in order to clear the customs process. While there is no special requirement to have this information on separate labels as far as customs clearance process is concerned, labels with country of origin information, in the Russian language, are obligatory at the retail level when products are sold through retail outlets. Country of origin, and other information required in accordance with the Russian State Standard "Food Products: Information for Consumers" must be included on all labels (printed on the package or an additional sticker) in order to be sold through retail outlets. This information may also be provided on separate leaflets displayed along with the product in retail stores.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
SOUTH AFRICA**

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	NO	NO	N/A
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	NO	NO	N/A

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

The Department of Health is working on new regulations according to the CODEX Alimentarius of the FAO/WHO Joint Committee. This entails that the country of origin of a foodstuff will be declared if the omission would mislead or deceive the consumer.

There are no requirements for country of origin label to appear on imported product or their labels.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING REQUIREMENTS

SPAIN (EU-15)

COUNTRY NAME SPAIN	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES, Stickers are allowed	N/A	BOTH Customs Entry and Retail
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES Labels or stickers on consumer packages at retail outlets must include CO statement "Product Imported from..."	N/A	BOTH Customs Entry and Retail
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES Ink Stamped COL statement (always required)	N/A	BOTH Customs Entry and Retail
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES Consumer packages must include the CO statement	N/A	BOTH Customs Entry and Retail
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES If it is merely an ingredient of a processed food product, however, CO isn't required	N/A	BOTH Customs Entry and Retail

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

*For carcasses and meat cuts, factors determining country of origin include:

- 1) Health Certificate certifying that carcass/products were slaughtered/processed in approved facilities.
- 2) Certificates must indicate name and number of such facilities.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
SWEDEN AND FINLAND (EU-15)**

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS AND RETAIL
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS AND RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS AND RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS AND RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS AND RETAIL

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?
 * INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN IS DETERMINED BY WHERE THE PRODUCE IS PRODUCED OR WHERE FINALLY PROCESSED.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
SWITZERLAND**

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES	N/A	RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	RETAIL

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

New labeling requirements were established in a regulation in force since January 1, 1998 with a transitional period through January 1, 2000. Good already packaged do not need to be relabeled during this period.

1/ Information on country of origin for bulk fresh fruits and vegetables must be provided by a label/sign at the point of sale (including a sticker) or orally if there is a salesperson present at all times.

2/ Country of origin must be shown on each package. Use of a sticker is allowed, provided the sticker can not be easily removed.

3/ Written declaration of country of origin must accompany the carcass from point of entry and the meat must be labeled at the point of retail sale clearly identifying the country of origin.

4/ The country of origin is the country where the foodstuff is completely produced or it has been processed substantially. A foodstuff is called substantially processed if it has been processed in such a way that it has received new typical characteristics or a new name. Swiss regulations further provide that in those cases where the consumer can be misled about the country of origin of major ingredients, there is an obligation to name the countries of origin of those raw materials or ingredients. The Swiss government is still in the process of developing regulations to implement this requirement, but the goal is to have a product such as chicken nuggets with the following label: Chicken Nuggets (Swiss Product); Ingredients: Chicken (Brasil), water, starch, etc.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
TAIWAN

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	*INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	NO	N/A	N/A
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	NO	N/A	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	NO	N/A	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: fresh produce is not required to have a label at retail, although for imports, information about production region and shipping route is required before clearance through customs and inspection at the border. However, many companies and countries use stickers with source information (either company name - such as "sunkist", or origin - such as "Washington apple") as a marketing tool.

This is true for local produced items as well as imported goods. For instance, the local agricultural authorities encourage farmers using minimum pesticides under a local program to 'label' their produce.

Frozen Vegetables: According to Taiwan's LAW GOVERNING FOOD SANITATION, all packaged items, including food items, sold at retail must have the following information in Chinese: Product name, quantity, contents, list of additives, NAME AND ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURER, date of manufacture or expiry. This regulation applies to domestic and imported goods. For imports, labels must be affixed before release from customs for all goods intended for retail sales. (There are modifications and exceptions to these rules for goods to wholesale, HRI, etc., generally not to require Chinese).

Meat and Poultry (cuts): same as fresh fruits and vegetables; i.e., not required but used a marketing tool. *Meat and Poultry (processed):* same as processed fruits and vegetables; i.e., required as part of label information, not separate item.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
THAILAND

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY. AT RETAIL LEVEL FOR CANNED.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

POLICY ON COL: FOR MEAT: *The original source of the animal determines the country of origin.

According to the Thai Food Act, all imported food must specify country of origin. For bulk packed fresh fruits and vegetables, this is accomplished by a Certificate of Origin.

-- IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT FOR COL ON CONSUMER PACKED FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES? IS COL REQUIRED TO BE DISPLAYED AT THE RETAIL LEVEL? HOW IS THIS INFORMATION DISPLAYED? BRIEFLY EXPLAIN.

The Thai Food Act states in Clause 3: "Label of the food which is sold directly to consumers shall have content in Thai language, but foreign language may be included, and shall have the content giving the following information, except that the Office of Food and Drug Commission shall grant exception from stating any of the information:

(3) name and location of producer or packer for sale, as the case may be: Food produced in the country may show the address of the head office or the packers. In case it is food imported, the country of origin shall also be stated."

There is no specific reference to frozen foods.

As noted above, all imported foods must specify country of origin. This is typically handled through a certificate of origin for bulk packed products. All products sold directly to consumers must have a label that indicates country of origin. This can be done with a sticker.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
TURKEY**

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	NO	NO	N/A
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	NO	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	N/A - If current import ban is lifted, Turkey as a matter of policy will only allow the import of carcass beef and poultry or processed beef and poultry in which the meat is a secondary product.	N/A	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	N/A ,Turkey currently bans the import of beef and poultry meats, allegedly because of sanitary concerns (SEE NARRATIVE)	N/A (SEE NARRATIVE)	N/A (SEE NARRATIVE)
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	REQUIRED AT BOTH CUSTOMS AND AT RETAIL.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

Notes on Turkish Labeling Requirements

1. There are no government or private sector COL requirements for fruits and vegetables.
2. Turkey currently bans the import of beef and poultry meats, allegedly because of sanitary concerns. Even if the import ban is lifted, Turkey as a matter of policy will only allow the import of carcass beef and poultry and processed beef and poultry products in which the meat is a secondary product. That is, Turkey will not allow imports of beef and poultry cuts even after the ban is lifted. (This is the reason NA is indicated for meat/poultry cuts in the table).
3. When the import ban is removed, both the Turkish government and private sector will require COL for carcass beef imports. This will be required both at customs and at the retail level. For processed beef and poultry products where the meat is a secondary part of the product imported (e.g. canned foods), COL is required.
4. The COL is the basis for determining the origin of imported meat products. If there is a discrepancy between the COL and the product label, import of the product will not be allowed.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (also KUWAIT, QATAR, OMAN, BAHRAIN)

COUNTRY NAME United Arab Emirates	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED) <u>1/ 2/</u>	YES	N/A	CUSTOM ENTRY/RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	NO (if bulk packed) <u>3/</u>	NO	N/A
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS) <u>2/</u>	YES (if consumer packed)	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES) <u>2/</u>	YES	N/A	CUSTOM ENTRY/RETAIL

* INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

@ If NO government requirement for COL, is there in place a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

1/ COL must be on the original label. If Arabic required, then Arabic stickers are permitted.

2/ COL is required to be shown at the retail level

3/ COL must be declared on documents and, we believe, the label on wholesale boxes.

**FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
UNITED KINGDOM (EU-15)**

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	Yes 1/	N/A, conform with gov regulation	Yes to both Customs Entry and Retail level when imported product is ready to be offered for sale to the consumer at customs entry point. If local market place repacking is required before sale at retail level then COL is not mandatory, but adviseable at Customs Entry level.
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	Yes		" "
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	Yes	" "	" "
*MEAT/POULTRY (CUTS)	Yes	" "	" "
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	Yes	" "	" "

@ If NO government requirement for COL is there a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

1/ As documented in UK 7074 dated 8/14/97, COL labeling must appear on both the outer case and inner boxes/packs of imported bulk packed fresh produce. COL is not required on each piece of fruit (or vegetable)

As documented in reftel, country of origin must be clearly visible to the consumer/retailer. While UK labeling legislation does not specify exactly where on the container COL must appear, UK MAFF say that all labeling information, to include country of origin, should be grouped together on one side of the container.

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING SURVEY
VENEZUELA

COUNTRY	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	@INDUSTRY (DISPLAYED) REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT OR LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
FRESH FRUITS/ VEG (BULK PACKED)	NO	NO	NO APPLICABLE
FROZEN VEGETABLES (PROCESSED)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (CARCASS)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY
*MEAT/POULTRY (PROCESSED INCLUDING ENTREES)	YES	N/A	CUSTOMS ENTRY

@ If NO government requirement for COL is there a defacto Industry requirement to display origin?

*The origin of the meat product must be the same as the point of disembarkation of the product. Current regulations do not allow for the importation of products transshipped through third ports when such transshipment involves the nationalization of the product at the third port.

A) IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT BY YOUR HOST GOVERNMENT TO LABEL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (COL) ON IMPORTED FRESH FRUIT/VEGETABLES, BULK PACKED? CAN A STICKER BE USED TO PROVIDE ORIGIN INFORMATION?

The Venezuelan industrial norms committee, COVENIN, establishes general labeling, food testing, metrology, and sampling regulations for all types of processed and consumer-ready products. There are no official regulations which apply to labeling or packaging either fresh fruits or bulk imports of dried fruits.

- IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT FOR COL ON CONSUMER PACKED FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES? IS COL REQUIRED TO BE DISPLAYED AT THE RETAIL LEVEL/ HOW IS THE INFORMATION DISPLAYED/ BRIEFLY EXPLAIN.

Labeling information must indicate the descriptive name of the product, show date of manufacture and date of expiration, list all ingredients according to their concentration in decreasing order although actual percentages of ingredients are not required, provide the net weight content of the product expressed in metric units, and give information regarding any special handling requirements. The information must be in Spanish; however, side-by-side presentation with other languages is allowed.

The label must also bear the commercial name of the importer, and the name and country address of the manufacturer. Products require a trademark registration number issued by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance.

In addition to these general labeling requirements that apply to all processed food product imports, there are specific label requirements that apply only to preserved fruit. COVENIN has specific labeling and packing criteria for preserved fruit (COVENIN norm # 3031-93) and for fruit & vegetable juices (COVENIN norm # 1030-95). Labels for preserved fruit must include, in addition to the information described above, an indication of fruit format (whole, sliced, chunks, pulp, etc.), soluble solids, and packing media. For example: "Sliced peaches packed in diluted sweet syrup." Containers used for preserved fruits and juices must be of materials that do not react chemically with the fruit and/or its packing media. Container formats and materials require prior approval of the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance.

In the case of packaged dried fruits, labeling information must indicate a descriptive name of the product, and its classification according to fruit format (e.g., whole, chopped, sliced, etc.) and packing media. For example: "Vacuum packed seedless prunes". All information must be presented in Spanish (although the same information may appear side-by-side with other languages), show manufacture and expiration dates, list all ingredients according to their concentration in decreasing order, indicate the net weight content of the product expressed in metric units, and have information regarding special handling requirements. The label must also have the name of the importer and a trademark registration number issued by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance.

(B) IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT TO LABEL COL ON MEAT PRODUCTS (CARCASSES), BULK SHIPPED/PACKED? ON CONSUMER PACKED MEAT (CUTS) AND PROCESSED MEAT PRODUCTS?

Labeling requirements for meat products do not differ from those for other products. Labels must be displayed in the same fashion, i.e., in Spanish.

-BRIEFLY EXPLAIN WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF AN IMPORTED MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

The origin of the meat product must be the same as the point of disembarkation of the product. Current regulations do not allow for the importation of products transshipped through third ports when such transshipment involves the nationalization of the product at the third port.

(C) AT WHAT POINT IS COL REQUIRED TO APPEAR ON IMPORTED OR ITS LABEL:

--AT THE POINT OF IMPORT ENTRY;

--AT THE POINT OF SALE; OR

--OTHER, PLEASE EXPLAIN.

Labels must be applied to the product package before it can clear customs. As a practical matter, this requires that labels be applied in the country of origin before the product is shipped.

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FAS ACTION: USDA_FFAS

FAS INFO:	APHIS	APHIS10	ATOMIAMI	DLPD
	ERS_CABLES	FAA_AFRICA	FAA_ALLPOSTS	FAA_EUROPE
	FAA_NOR_ASIA	FAA_SOU_ASIA	FAA_WEST	FASTO_CABLES
	FSIS	HTPD	ITP_MTPAD	ITP_OFSTS
	MCDUGAL	OASHARED	RO_CABLES	TALLEY
	USDA_SECR			

CLEARERS: <HARBERT>, <REVELT>, <SIMMON>
 , MCDUGAL FOR FAA_ALLPOSTS

AUTHOR: TALLEY

20-JAN-98 12:31Z

FM FAS WASHDC

TO ANKARA/AMEMBASSY 4762-4763

BANGKOK/AMEMBASSY 4542-4543

BEIJING/AMEMBASSY 5687-5688

BERN/AMEMBASSY 3948-3949

BOGOTA/AMEMBASSY 4027-4028

BUENOS AIRES/AMEMBASSY 5046-5047

CAIRO/AMEMBASSY 4543-4544

CANBERRA/AMEMBASSY 5318-5319

CARACAS/AMEMBASSY 1708-1709

COPENHAGEN/AMEMBASSY 0192-0193

DUBAI/AMCONSUL 1067-1068

GUATEMALA/AMEMBASSY 4573-4574

HONG KONG/AMCONSUL 4446-4447

JAKARTA/AMEMBASSY 2455-2456

KUALA LUMPUR/AMEMBASSY 4781-4782

LISBON/AMEMBASSY 2831-2832

LONDON/AMEMBASSY 4958-4959

MADRID/AMEMBASSY 3386-3387

MANILA/AMEMBASSY 0039-0040

MEXICO/AMEMBASSY 6283-6284

MOSCOW/AMEMBASSY 5738-5739

NEW DELHI/AMEMBASSY 4287-4288

OTTAWA/AMEMBASSY 6593-6594

PARIS/AMEMBASSY 4114-4115

PRETORIA/AMEMBASSY 1102-1103

RIYADH/AMEMBASSY 3971-3972

SAN JOSE/AMEMBASSY 4186-4187

SAN SALVADOR/AMEMBASSY 3557-3558

SANTIAGO/AMEMBASSY 4530-4531

SAO PAULO/AMCONSUL 4117-4118

SEOUL/AMEMBASSY 5163-5164

SINGAPORE/AMEMBASSY 4030-4031

TAIPEI/AIT 3870-3871

TEL AVIV/AMEMBASSY 2639-2640

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THE HAGUE/AMEMBASSY 2906-2907
TOKYO/AMEMBASSY 5628-5629
VIENNA/AMEMBASSY 3558-3559
WELLINGTON/AMEMBASSY 3976-3977

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SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL REQUEST FOR SURVEY ON COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
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SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL REQUEST FOR SURVEY OF FOREIGN COUNTRY
OF ORIGIN LABELING REQUIREMENTS

1. THIS IS AN PRIORITY ACTION REQUEST SEE PARA. 3. PLEASE
FORWARD YOUR RESPONSE BY OR BEFORE JANUARY 23, 1998 (RESPOND
VIA CCMail) TO FSTSD/ITP/FAS.

2. IN RESPONSE TO SEVERAL LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS ON THE HILL
DIRECTED AT STRENGTHENING U.S. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING
(COL) REQUIREMENTS A RANKING MEMBER OF THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE
COMMITTEE HAS REQUESTED THAT A SURVEY OF FOREIGN COL
REQUIREMENTS BE UNDERTAKEN. THE DEADLINE FOR THIS REQUEST IS
NECESSARY TO PROVIDE THIS INFORMATION PRIOR TO SECRETARY
GLICKMAN'S BRIEFING ON THE HILL IN FEBRUARY 1998. THE SURVEY
IS BEING TAKEN TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE COL
POLICIES OF OUR MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS AS THE U.S. DEBATES THIS
ISSUE.

ALL SURVEY RESPONSES WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE HILL AS BACKGROUND
MATERIAL SO YOUR COMMENTS SHOULD BE CLEAR AND TO THE POINT.

3. PLEASE RESPOND WITH A CLEAR "YES" OR "NO" ANSWER, IF FURTHER
CLARIFICATION IS NECESSARY PROVIDE A BRIEF EXPLANATION AS PART
OF YOUR ANSWER. IF THE LEGAL REQUIREMENT APPLIES ONLY IN SOME
INSTANCES OR ONLY TO SOME PRODUCTS CLEARLY INDICATE "VARIES"
AND EXPLAIN. IF IT DOES NOT APPLY AT ALL INDICATE "NOT
APPLICABLE." WE ARE REQUESTING THAT THOSE COUNTRIES WHO
RESPONDED TO THE EARLIER COL SURVEY ALSO RESPOND TO THIS SURVEY.
THIS WILL HELP TO ENSURE CONSISTANCY IN OUR REPOSE TO CONGRESS.
PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TABLE BASED ON THE BELOW
QUESTIONS:

FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN SURVEY

COUNTRY NAME	GOVERNMENT REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	INDUSTRY REQUIRED? (YES/NO)	POINT OF DECLARATION ON PRODUCT LABEL (CUSTOMS ENTRY/RETAIL)
--------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--

FRESH FRUITS/
VEG (BULK
PACKED)

FROZEN
VEGETABLES
(PROCESSED)

MEAT/POULTRY

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(CARCASS)

MEAT/POULTRY
(CUTS)MEAT/POULTRY
(PROCESSED
INCLUDING
ENTREES)

NOTE: PLEASE INDICATE WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A MEAT/POULTRY PRODUCT IN YOUR COMMENTS ON YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

4. USE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TO COMPLETE TABLE 3 ABOVE.

- (A) IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT BY YOUR HOST GOVERNMENT TO LABEL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (COL) ON IMPORTED FRESH FRUITS/VEGETABLES, BULK PACKED? CAN A STICKER BE USED TO PROVIDE ORIGIN INFORMATION?

-- IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT FOR COL ON CONSUMER PACKED FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES? IS COL REQUIRED TO BE DISPLAYED AT THE RETAIL LEVEL? HOW IS THIS INFORMATION DISPLAYED? BRIEFLY EXPLAIN.

- (B). IS THERE A LEGAL REQUIREMENT TO LABEL COL ON MEAT PRODUCTS (CARCASSES), BULK SHIPPED/PACKED? ON CONSUMER PACKED MEAT (CUTS) AND PROCESSED MEAT PRODUCTS?

-- BRIEFLY EXPLAIN WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF AN IMPORTED MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCT IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY.

- (C) AT WHAT POINT IS COL REQUIRED TO APPEAR ON IMPORTED PRODUCT OR ITS LABEL:

-- AT THE POINT OF IMPORT ENTRY;
-- AT THE POINT OF SALE; OR
-- OTHER, PLEASE EXPLAIN.

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